MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

Saturday, 11th April 1953.

The House met in the Assembly Hall, Old Public Offices, Bangalore, at Thirty Minutes past Eight of the Clock.

MR. SPEAKER (Sri H. Siddaiya, B A., LL.B.) in the Chair.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Food shortage and relief measures in famine areas.

Q.—48. Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY (Malur).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the seasonal food prospects in the State during the year 1952-53;

(*b*) the extent of food shortage;

(*c*) the way they propose to meet the shortage;

(*d*) the extent to which the crops have failed creating famine conditions;

(*e*) how they propose to give relief in these famine areas;

(*f*) the various relief measures undertaken by the State Government to give relief—both short-term and long-term?

A.—Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Home and Industries).—

(*a*) Not satisfactory owing to Statewide failure of rains and failure of millets crops in particular.

(*b*) and (*c*) According to estimates, made early in January 1953, about 1,80,000 tons of foodgrains made up of 20,000 tons rice, 40,000 tons of mates, made early in January 1953, required to meet the shortage during 1953 and the requirements are expected to be supplied by the Government of India.

(*d*) The failure of crops varies from area to area and crop to crop, being from 60 to 80 per cent in respect of millets crops and 20 to 30 per cent in respect of paddy crops.

(*e*) Distribution of all foodgrains is proposed to be continued as in previous years in these areas of the State. Relief works as well as distribution of hay on subsidised rates and other ameliorative measures will be continued.

(*f*) Short-term relief measures—Statement I appended below.

Long-term relief measures—Statement II appended below.

STATEMENT I.

Short-term relief measures undertaken by the Government of Mysore to give relief in areas where there are distress conditions.

1. Starting of Distress Relief Works on a large-scale under the following agencies:—

(*a*) Revenue.

(*b*) Public Works Department —Grow More Food, Red Cross.

(*c*) District Boards and Village Panchayets, to provide labour to the needy persons who depend upon relief works for their subsistence.

2. Supply of fodder hay from the surplus districts to scarcity areas at heavily subsidised rates.

3. Liberal issue of Takavi and Land Improvement Loans.

4. Liberal issue of subsidy for the excavation of irrigation wells.

5. Feeding the destitutes and the disabled at the cost of Government.

6. Encouraging the opening of gruel centres and supplying rations to them.

7. Sanctioning remission and suspension of land revenue assessment wherever necessary.

(SRI H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.)

STATEMENT II.

Long-term relief measures under contemplation to afford permanent relief in distress areas of Mysore.

The following works meant to afford permanent relief, have been suggested to the "Ramamurthy Committee" delegated by the Government of India:—

(1) Disilting and restoring about 14,000 tanks at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 crores.

(2) Completion of Bhadra Project and Tunga Anicut at a cost of Rs. 18 crores.

(3) Completion of Nugu Reservoir at a cost of Rs. 2.5 crores.

(4) Construction of Chitaldrug-Rayadurga and Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam Railways.

(5) Exploitation of the waters of Pennar, Chitravati and Jayamangali rivers.

Out of the following eight works recommended by the "Ramamurthy Committee" for relief in the Distress Areas of Mysore State, the Government of India have since announced that four works have been sanctioned. They are serials 2, 3, 5 and 7 of the following:—

	Rs. (in lakhs)
1 New tank at Mangala, Tumkur District ..	12.15
2 New tank at Kenchanakere, Mysore District ..	9.00
3 Constructing an anicut across Vedavathi River near Narahpur in Chitaldrug District ..	10.00
4 New tank at Kariyala in Hiriyur Taluk, Chitaldrug District ..	20.00
5 Improving Pennar-Kumudvathi tank series ..	8.00
6 Restoring the storage of Srinivasasagar tank ..	4.50
7 Improving the anicut Tirumane and opening a feeder to feed seven tanks ..	3.50
8 Opening a feeder to Navalur tank ..	1.50
Total ..	68.65

Final decision of the Government of India on Sri Ramamurthy Committee Report is awaited.

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.—You have said that there is a shortage of 1,80,000 tons of foodgrains. Is the Mysore State deficient in food even during normal season when there is good rainfall?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Normally Mysore is expected to be self-sufficient so far as millets are concerned. We are normally deficit so far as rice is concerned.

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.—To what extent is the State deficit, so far as rice is concerned?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Normally it is estimated at about 10,000 tons.

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.—1,80,000 tons of foodgrains is stated to be the shortage. Has this deficit occurred on account of failure of rains or is it because the State is deficit?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—It is substantially due to adverse seasonal conditions in 1952-53. It is not due to normal reasons.

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.—You have stated that you are proposing to meet the shortage by getting the requirements from the Government of India. Is the State putting forth any efforts to grow sufficient foodgrains to meet the deficit?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Very earnest endeavours have been made in that direction.

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.—What are the results?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—The results are not discouraging.

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.—In the famine areas you have said that foodgrains will be distributed and all that. Has it come to the notice of the Government that many depots are being closed in the famine areas and ration cards are withdrawn?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—It has not come to my notice and I may bring to the notice of the

Hon'ble Member that the depots as on 1st February 1953 are as follows: We have got 1,778 depots as against a smaller number during the corresponding period of the last year. We have got in the urban areas 769 and in the rural areas 1,009. Therefore, there is no substance in the contention that the depots are being closed. But of course for the last two months my experience was that the off-take was terribly low in very many depots and we have been trying to see how far we can close some of the depots, but if by some experience it is not possible, I am going to open as many depots as are necessary, whether the area is rationed or non-rationed.

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.— In the famine areas of the Kolar District, has it come to the notice of Government that many ration cards are being withdrawn from those who have no foodgrains?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.— There is absolutely no complaint from any quarter so far as that position is concerned. I am ready to supply any quantity of grain wherever it is needed, whether it is a famine area or a non-famine area.

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.— In the famine areas of the State, has it come to the notice of Government that on account of the low purchasing power of the people, they are not in a position to purchase foodgrains at the rate at which they are sold now?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.— It has not come to the notice of the Government. So far, there is no complaint that any inconvenience has been caused on the score mentioned by my Hon'ble friend.

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.— Has the State put forth any efforts to lower the prices of foodgrains also in the famine areas at present?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.— The State has been at it. The State has not found its way as yet. No light has been thrown on it.

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.— What are the results?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.— The results are not concrete. I have been trying to see how far I can reduce the price of millet. I have been in correspondance with the Government of India and I have left no stone unturned. The greatest stumbling block is the financial difficulty of the State apart from the policy involved.

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.— With regard to affording permanent relief measures in the famine areas, you have given in Statement II a list of works recommended for sanction by the Government of India. Have you recommended only five works to the Ramamurthy Committee for sanction?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.— The State has recommended a larger number, I think fourteen or so. But out of them, so far at the moment they have accorded sanction for items 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 and the others are as yet under their consideration. No final order has yet been passed with regard to the recommendations of the Ramamurthy Committee by the Government of India.

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.— Has the Ramamurthy Committee report recommeded that lift irrigation by electricity be given as permanent relief in famine stricken areas?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.— Yes. They say that that is one of the surest ways of giving permanent relief in distress areas.

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.— Is the Ramamurthy Committee report, received by the Mysore Government, approved by the Government of India?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.— I have received a copy of the report; but what the Government of India have done finally with regard to it, I have not received any communication so far.

Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY.— Will the report be made available to the Members of the Hon'ble House?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Well, I will consider about it.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಆರ್. ನಾಯ್ಡು.—ಕ್ಷಾಮ ನಿವಾರಣೆಗೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿದಿರಿ. ಆ ಹಣ ಬಹಳ ದುರುಪಯೋಗವಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ದವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವುಕಡೆ ದುರುಪಯೋಗವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಬಂದಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಆರ್. ನಾಯ್ಡು.—ಅವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ, ಅಂದರೆ ಅಪರಾಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ, ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ದವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ತನಿಖೆಮಾಡಬೇಕು; ಯಾರು ಯಾರು ತಪ್ಪು ತನ್ನವರು, ಯಾವರೀತಿ ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಸಾಬೀತದ ಮೇಲೆ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಆರ್. ನಾಯ್ಡು.—ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನರಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ದವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಮುನಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ತಕ್ಕಾಪಿ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದು ಎತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕಲ್ಲವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ದವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಬರಿಯ ಎತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಬೀಜ, ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಮುಂತಾದ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಸಲಕರಣೆಗಳೂ ಸೇರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಮುನಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಕೆಲವು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಾಲಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಕಡಮೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ 25 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೆ?

(ಉತ್ತರವಿಲ್ಲ.)

Mr. SPEAKER.—Question Nos. 74 and 333 may be taken up together.

Monopolisation of Bus Routes.

Q.—74. Sri B. C. NANJUNDAIYA (Kora).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the number of private buses that were affected after the monopolisation of certain routes by the Road Transport Authorities;

(*b*) the number of extra buses, introduced by the Road Transport authorities in these routes;

(*c*) the actual amount that the Government were getting from the above private buses by way of Road Cess, Seating Tax, Petrol Tax and other taxes per annum (figures may kindly be given itemwar);

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the Government have issued circulars to the concerned authorities, to allow the Road Transport Buses to overload the passengers as well as the luggage?

A.—Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Home and Industries).—

(*a*) 198.

(*b*) 13.

Certain shuttle trips are also arranged between congested traffic points.

(*c*) (*i*) Seat-tax Rs. 1,15,327-8-0 per annum.

(*ii*) Mileage cess Rs. 2,46,910-15-4 per annum.

Information regarding other taxes is not available.

(*d*) No.

Q.—333. Sri K. S. VASANT (Kolar Gold Fields).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the number of bus owners and private buses affected by the recent taking over of some main routes by the Government Road Transport;

(*b*) how many of these affected owners are given some other alternative routes by way of compensation;

(*c*) if they would consider absorbing the drivers, conductors and cleaners thrown out of employment as a result of these having been taken over by the Government Road Transport to work in the Government Road Transport system?

A.—Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Home and Industries).—

(*a*) 139 Bus owners.
198 Bus services.

(*b*) 125.

(*c*) As the private bus services affected by monopoly are running on other alternative routes, there is no question of employees being thrown out. Applications, if any, will however be considered on merits as per rules.